$$\Gamma = 60 \pm \beta i$$

$$60 = \frac{-b}{aa} \beta = \frac{4ac - b^2}{2a}$$

$$y_h = e^{Ct} (c_1 cos \beta t + c_2 sin \beta t)$$

$$A = 1 \qquad \triangle = (1)^2 - 4(1)(1)$$

$$B = -1 \qquad 1 - 4$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \frac{b}{8a} : \frac{-(-1)}{2(1)} \quad \beta = \frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^{2}}}{2a}$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \sqrt{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{4(1)(1) - (-1)^{2}}}{2(1)}$$

$$\gamma = e^{\sqrt{2}t} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin(\sqrt{2}t)\right) \quad \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\gamma = e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \right) \right) \qquad \beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\gamma(t) = e^{\frac{1}{2}t} (c_1 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t) + c_2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t))$$
  
 $\gamma(0) = e^{0} (c_1 \cos(0) + c_2 \sin(0))$   
 $|(c_1) = 0$ 

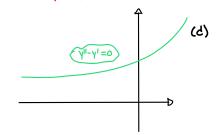
C1=0 C2=13

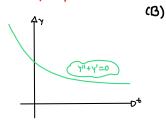
$$\gamma'(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}t}\left(c_{1}\omega_{3}(\frac{\pi}{2}t) + c_{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t)\right) + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}t}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}c_{1}\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t) + \frac{\pi}{2}c_{2}\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t)\right) \\
1 = \frac{1}{2}e^{0}\left(c_{1}\cos(0) + c_{2}\sin(0)\right) + e^{0}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}c_{1}\sin(0) + \frac{\pi}{2}c_{2}\cos(0)\right) \\
1 = \frac{1}{2}\left(0 + 0\right) + 1\left(0 + \frac{\pi}{2}c_{2}\right) \\
1 = \frac{\pi}{2}c_{2} \\
\frac{\pi}{3} = c_{2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{\frac{t}{2}t} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t)$$

0=12 B=132

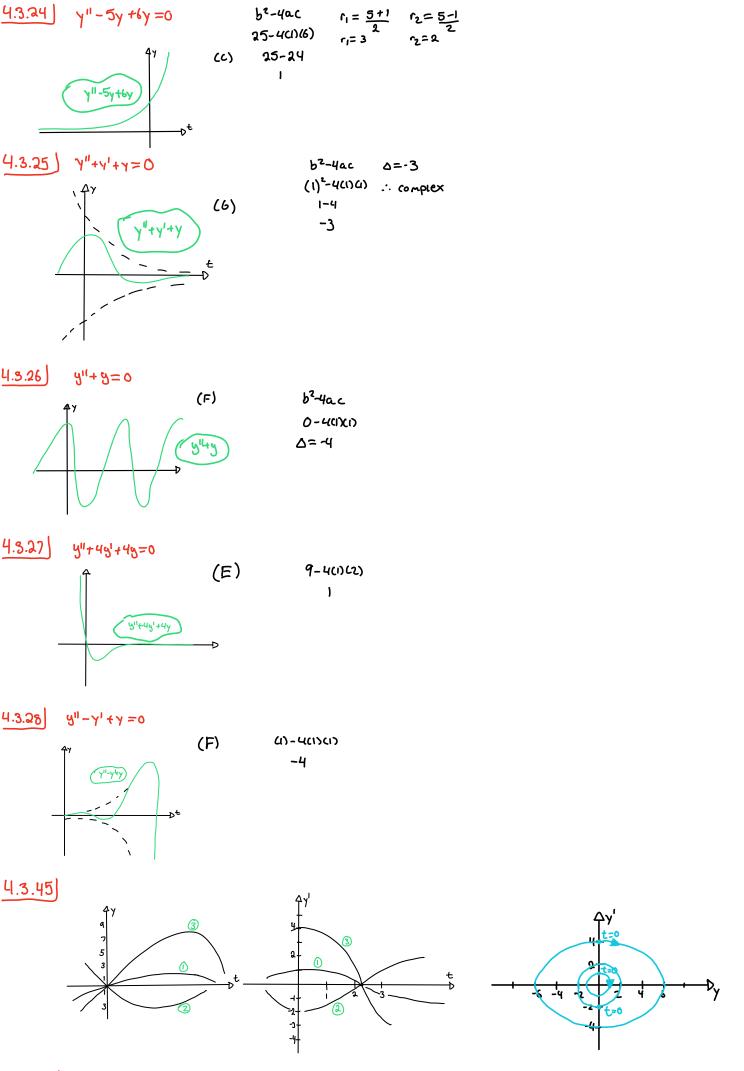
## 4.3.21 y"-y'=0





$$\frac{4.3.23}{y''+3y'+2y=0}$$

$$\frac{4}{y''+3y'+2y=0}$$



```
5 = b^{2} - 4ac \qquad \Gamma = 60 \pm i\beta
= 4 - 4(1)(3) \qquad 60 = -\frac{b}{2a} \beta = \sqrt{4ac - b^{2}}
                             \ddot{x} + 3x = 0
                                                                                       0=62-4ac
                             X(0)=1 \dot{x}(0)=0
                        ∞=-1
                                                                                            - 4-12
                                                                                                                           \hat{\mathcal{N}} = \frac{-2}{2(0)} = -\frac{3}{2} = -1 \quad \hat{\beta} = \frac{\sqrt{4(1)(3) - 2^2}}{2(0)}
                       B=12
         yn= e-t (c, cosvet + c2Sinvet)
                                                                                                             oC =−1
           1= e0 ((, coso + c2 sin o)
                                                                                                               C_l = 1
        | = C_1
V_n' = -e^{-t}(C_1\cos 2t + C_2\sin 2t) + e^{-t}(C_1\cos 2t + C_2\sin 2t) + e^{-t}(C_1\cos 2t + C_2\cos 2t)
| = C_1
| = C_2
| = C_2
| = C_1
| = C_2
| = C_1
| = C_2
| = C_2
| = C_1
| = C_2
| = C_2
| = C_2
| = C_2
| = C_3
| = C_4
| 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   (xd)=e^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\cos(at+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin(at))

(\frac{\pi}{2})=-e^{-\frac{1}{2}}
           0=-e0(c1(03(0) +c25:n(0))+e0(-(1/25:1/0)+c2/2(056))
           0= -1(C1) + 1(C212)
                                                                                                        y_n = e^{-t}(\cos(\sqrt{2}t) + \frac{1}{12}\sin(\sqrt{2}t))

y'_h = \frac{-3\sqrt{2}e^{-t}\cdot\sin(\sqrt{2}t)}{2}
            0=-1+62/2
             1=62
            行=5
                                                                                                                                                         S_{in} = 0 when 0, \pi, 2\pi
                                                                                                         O=Sin/2t
                                                                                                         1= 12t
                                                                                                            t=%
B)
                  \ddot{X} + 2\dot{x} + 10x = 0 \chi(0) = 0
                                                                         x(0)=2
                  m b K
                                                           , x(t) = e^{\alpha t} \left( c_1 \cos \beta t + c_2 \sin \beta t \right)

\alpha = \frac{-b}{2m} \beta = \sqrt{\frac{4m\kappa - b^2}{2m}}
       \triangle = b^2 - 4mK
                      4-4(1)(16)
                       4-40
                                                                        00 = \frac{-2}{2(1)} = -1 \beta = \frac{\sqrt{4(1)(6) - 2^2}}{2(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{36}}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3
          \Delta = -36
                                                                         x(t)=e^{-t}(c_1(as(t)+c_2sin(3t))
x(0) = e^{0}(c_{1}(0s(0) + c_{2}s;a(0))
                                                                                            \dot{x}(t) = -e^{-t}(C_1\cos(3t)+C_2\sin(3t))+e^{-t}(-3c_1\sin(3t)+3c_2\cos(3t))
                                                                                               x(0)=-e°(c1c03(0)+c2sin(0))+e°(-3c1sin(0)+3c2c03(0))
   0= 1(4)
                                                                                                    2 = -1(0) + 1(3c_2)
   C1=0
                         \chi(t)=e^{-t}(3)\sin(3t)
                                                                                                    2=362
                                                                                                       C2=2/3
         \chi(t) = -e^{-t}(2\sin(3t)) + e^{-t}(2\cos(3t))
                 O = e^{-t} \left( -\left(\frac{2}{3} \sin(3t)\right) + 2\cos(3t) \right)
                                                                                                                     \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{5}
                  0 = -\frac{2}{3}Sin(3t) + 2(03(3t))
                  중sin(3t)= 2(05(3t)
                   \frac{1}{3} Tan(3+) = 1
Tan(3+)=3
                                  (3+)= Tan (3)
                                     t = Tan(3)
```

C) 
$$\ddot{x} + 4\dot{x} + 4\dot{x} = 0$$
  $x(0) = 0$   $r = -\frac{1}{90}$   $x(t) = c_1 e^{rt} + c_2 t e^{rt}$ 

M B K  $\dot{x}(0) = 2$ 
 $\dot{x}(0) =$